



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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POETRY.

From the Olive Branch.

HOW SWIFTLY PASS OUR YEARS.

How swiftly pass our years!
How soon their night comes on!
A train of hopes and fears,—
And human life is gone!
See the fair summer now is past;
The foliage late that clad the trees,
Stript by the equinoctial blast,
Falls like the dew-drops on the breeze.

Cold winter hastens on!
Fair nature feels his grasp!
Weeps o'er her beauties gone,
And sighs thy glory past!
So, life, thy summer soon will end,
Thine autumn too will quickly decay,
And winter come when thou shalt bend
Within the tomb to mould away!

But summer will return,
In all her beauties dressed;
Nature shall rejoice again
And be by man caressed.
But O, life's summer, passed away,
Can never, never hope return;
Cold winter comes, with cheerless ray,
To beam upon its dreary urn.

Then may I daily seek,
A mansion in the skies,
Where summers never cease,
And glory never dies!
There an eternal spring shall bloom
With joys as vast as angels' powers;
And three ten thousand haps in tune
Shall praise the love that made it ours.

Provincial Parliament

OF

UPPER CANADA.

Thursday, Dec. 28, 1837.

This day at eleven o'clock, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor proceeded in state, from the Government House to the Chamber of the Honorable the Legislative Council, where being arrived, and seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a message from his Excellency to the House of Assembly, commanding their attendance. The Members present being come up accordingly, his Excellency was pleased to address the two Houses with the following—

SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; and, Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

I have deemed it necessary to convene the Legislature of Upper Canada a few days earlier than has been customary, for the purpose of communicating with you on the present state of the Province; but before I draw your attention to this important subject, I cannot refrain from condoling with you on the loss which, since our last meeting, we have sustained in the demise of His late Gracious Majesty King William the Fourth, of blessed memory, whose parental attachment to the Canadas will, I feel confident, long be remembered by its inhabitants with filial gratitude and respect.

The Throne of the British Empire is now adorned by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, whose youth, education, virtues and sex, endearing her to her subjects, claim their loyalty, protection and support.

Notwithstanding the prosperity and happiness of this province, it is with pain I inform you, that I have suddenly been called upon to suppress a rebellion, which must have appeared to the province at large of so extraordinary a character, that it is proper I should advert to its origin and progress.

With every disinclination to revive political differences of opinion, which must exist in every free country, and which no liberal man would ever be desirous to suppress, I will merely remind you, that shortly after I arrived in the province with instructions from his late Majesty to correct whatever grievances might exist, it unavoidably became necessary that I should constitutionally appeal to the sense of the people. I did so, and they unequivocally supported me.

A few individuals disappointed at the result did not scruple to declare, that the people of Upper Canada had been mistaken in their verdict, which it was asserted had been obtained by improper means.

This second subject of discussion I deemed it advisable to bring plainly before the public; it was accordingly submitted to the

consideration of his late Majesty and the Imperial Government, the House of Commons, and the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and by all these tribunals the question was decided against those, who with groundless slander had assailed their government, and who being rapidly deserted by their original supporters, were now reduced to a very few individuals.

Finding that against cool argument they could advance nothing, they desparately determined to try an appeal to physical strength, the avowed object of which was to force her Majesty's subjects from their allegiance, and to subvert the British Constitution under the pretext of reform.

As soon as this conspiracy became known to me, I determined that for the public good I would allow it to work its own cure, but as I felt convinced that that cure would never be admitted to be perfect if her Majesty's Troops were required to take any part in the contest, I cheerfully approved of their leaving the province, in order that the people of Upper Canada, in a state of uncontrolled independence, might be allowed another opportunity of unequivocally demonstrating whether they would support me or desert me in the determination I have evinced, to maintain for them the British constitution inviolate.

Besides parting with the troops, I further resolved to place in the hands of the civil portion of the community all the muskets, (about 4000,) which the Government had in store, and I accordingly delivered them over to the custody of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of Toronto.

Without either soldiers or weapons to enforce my cause, I allowed the leader of the intended insurrection a full opportunity to make his intended experiment—I freely allowed him to write what he chose—say what he chose, and do what he chose—I allowed him to assemble his deluded adherents for the purpose of drill—I even allowed them unopposed to assemble with loaded fire-arms, and in spite of the remonstrances which, from almost every District in the province, I received from the peaceable portion of the community, I allowed him to make deliberate preparations for a revolt; for I freely confess that I did under-rate the degree of audacity and cruelty which these armed insulators of the law were prepared, as events have proved, to exhibit. It did not seem to me credible, that in the bosom of this peaceful country, where every one was enjoying the protection of equal laws, and reaping the fruit of his labours almost undiminished by taxes, any number of persons could be found willing to assail the lives, plunder the property of their unoffending fellow subjects, and to attempt the destruction of a Government from which they have received nothing but good.

The ultimate object of the conspiracy was veiled under a mysterious secrecy which I had no desire to penetrate; and relying implicitly on the people, so little did I inquire into it, or impede it, that I was actually in bed and asleep, when I was awakened by a messenger who abruptly informed me that a numerous body of armed rebels had been congregated by their leader—that the murder of a veteran officer of distinction, a settler in the province, had already been committed, and that the assailants were within an hour's march of Toronto.

The long looked for crisis had now evidently arrived; and accordingly defenceless and unarmed, I called upon the Militia of Upper Canada to defend their Government, and then confidently awaited the result.

With an enthusiasm which it is impossible for me to describe, they instantly obeyed the summons.

Upwards of ten thousand men immediately marched towards the Capital—and in the depth of a Canadian Winter, with no clothes but those they stood in—without food, and generally speaking without arms—Reformers as well as Constitutionalists—nobly rushed forward to defend the revered constitution of their ancestors, although the rebel who had dared to attack it was offering to his adherents 300 acres of our land, and the plunder of our Banks!

As soon as the people had organized themselves, I saw it would be necessary to make an attack, however feeling the greatest possible reluctance at the prospect of a sanguinary conflict with the deluded subjects of her Majesty who were opposed to me, I de-patched to them two of their own party, to tell them that before any collision should take place, I parentally called upon them, as their Governor, to avoid the effusion of human blood.

The answer I received from the rebel leader was, that he would only consent that his demands should be settled by a Nation-

al convention, and that he would wait till two o'clock for my answer.

Having now, to the best of my ability, performed the religious as well as the moral duty which I owed to the Province, I issued a proclamation calling upon those who had been seduced to join in the unnatural rebellion, to return to their duty, in which case I informed them that they would find the Government of their Queen as indulgent as it was just; and having given them this last opportunity to disperse, I allowed the brave Militia of Upper Canada to advance, and the result of this trial by battle was the public verdict which I had always anticipated.

The rebels dispersed in all directions, surrendered every where at discretion; those of their leaders who were not taken prisoners, absconded to the United States; and before sunset the whole conspiracy exploded.

In the London District, a similar proof of public opinion was practically evinced. To the Militia nobly commanded by Col. McNab, Speaker of the House of Assembly, upwards of three hundred misguided men laid down their arms—craving pardon for their guilt—asking permission to assist the loyal Militia in capturing the fugitive leaders, who they declared had not only deceived, but deserted them—and the affair being thus concluded, there remained not a rebel throughout the whole province in arms!—indeed so complete was their defeat, that general orders were immediately issued by me, announcing that there was no further occasion for the resort of Militia to Toronto—and that the Militia of the Bathurst, Johnstown, Ottawa and Eastern Districts, might march to Lower Canada in aid of the Queen's Forces.

In all the civil contests which History has been compelled to record, I conceive that there has never been a question more fairly submitted to the judgment of a free people, than that which in Upper Canada has just ended in the total defeat, moral as well as physical, of the opponents of the British constitution.

The triumph has been that of reason over force—of good laws over anarchy—of bravery, fidelity and generosity on the part of the Militia, over murder, arson and robbery by the rebels.

Tranquillity had returned to the land—angry passions had subsided—the political aspect of the province was becoming healthy after the storm which had passed over it, when, I regret to inform you, that the peace of the province was suddenly invaded from a quarter from which her Majesty's subjects in this province had certainly never calculated upon receiving an attack.

I need not on this continent declare that the Americans are a people with whom the British Empire for many years has assiduously cultivated the most friendly connection. Our Government has looked upon them as its allies—our people have intimately connected themselves with their commerce—our capital has irrigated their land—unlimited credit has been fraternally extended to them, with that unsuspecting confidence which in the civilized world is reposed in men of character and truth... we have rejoiced in their success, and we have done all that a generous nation could do, to save them from the expense and misery of war. It is true, we were once opponents, but the hatched of war has long been buried, and I must own I had hoped that the spirits of our mutual ancestors were sacredly guarding its tomb!

Such are the feelings of the British people towards the Americans, and yet I regret to inform you, that in a moment of profound peace and of professed friendship, a considerable number of Americans, regardless of the crimes committed, as well as of the degraded character of the man, have sympathized with the principal rebel, who has lately absconded as a criminal from our land. I regret to inform you, that American citizens of influence and great wealth have come forward to coerce the brave and independent people of Upper Canada, to change laws and institutions which they have lately, by open and almost universal suffrage, publicly declared that they prefer.

The American press has, to my astonishment, in many instances advocated this flagrant act of injustice; and such has been the popular excitement, that not only has a body of Americans, headed by American leaders, within a few days, taken possession of Navy Island, (which belongs to the British Empire,) but a proclamation has just been issued from this spot, declaring that the standard of liberty is planted in Canada—that a provisional government is established there—that a reward of five hundred pounds is offered for my apprehension—that three hundred acres of her Majesty's lands will be freely bestowed by this Provisional Government upon any

volunteer who shall personally assist in invading our freedom; and it is added, that ten millions of these lands, fair and fertile, will speedily be at their disposal, with other vast resources of a country more extensive and rich in natural treasures than the United Kingdom of old France.

I am informed that Americans from various quarters are hastening from the interior to join this standard of avowed plunder and revolt—that cannon and arms are publicly proceeding there, and under these circumstances, it becomes my painful duty to inform you, that without having offered to the United States the smallest provocation—without having entertained the slightest previous doubt of the sincerity of American alliance, the inhabitants of this Province may in a few days be called upon by me to defend their lives, their properties and their liberties, from an attack by American citizens, which, with no desire to offend, I must pronounce to be unparalleled in the history of the world.

Upon the courage and resolution of the Canadian people, I place the firmest reliance; and if this unwarrantable invasion should proceed, I know I shall not in vain require every British Subject coolly to perform that duty to his country which his own pride, spirit and feelings, will spontaneously suggest.

The interference of foreigners in the domestic policy of a free country, is an aggression which no Nation of character can ever submit to endure, (especially where a band of people, violating their own laws, our laws, as well as the sacred obligations of national amity, intrude themselves upon peaceable inhabitants, lawlessly to advocate by force of arms the practical blessings and advantages of Republican institutions, which, by their own shewing, have at last ended with them in anarchy and plunder) and as every country is a natural fortress to its inhabitants—as every village is a strong military position—and as every bridge and ravine can be advantageously defended—I must own that deeply as I should lament a conflict of this nature, I entertain no feelings of anxiety for the result. The peaceful inhabitants of Upper Canada will not be left to defend their country alone, for they belong to an Empire which does not suffer its subjects to be injured with impunity; and if a national war, which it rests with the American Government to avert, should be the unhappy consequence of an intolerant invasion of our freedom, the civilized world, while it sympathizes with our just cause, will view with feelings of astonishment and abhorrence this attempt of a body of American citizens treacherously to attack and plunder, in a moment of profound peace, their oldest—their most intimate—and their most natural ally.

A few days will, I trust, demonstrate that the American government wants neither the will nor the power to controul its people. If otherwise, the defensive course which the inhabitants of Upper Canada must be called upon to adopt, is plain and clear.

In the mean while, however, it is but justice to the American Nation to allow them, notwithstanding our territory has been invaded by their citizens, the opportunity of nobly vindicating, as I firmly believe they will, the integrity of their Government and institutions; and I have to inform you that with this peaceful object in view, I have communicated with the Governor of the State of New York, with whom I have hitherto been on the most friendly terms, as also her Majesty's Minister at Washington; and awaiting their replies, I have reinforced the gallant Militia of the frontier, by a strong corps of Observation, and have made arrangements for a general call upon the Militia, in case their services should unfortunately be required.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly: I shall direct the public accounts, and the estimate for the ensuing year, to be laid before you.

The ordinary supplies necessary for the public service will, I have no doubt, be granted; and it cannot but be expected that the late rash attempt to produce confusion in this province, will give rise to an increase in the public expenditure, and create some new claims upon the justice and bounty of the Legislature.

You will, I doubt not, consider the propriety of indemnifying any of the inhabitants of this province who have sustained serious losses from the outrageous acts of the insurgents, and of providing pensions for the very few Subjects of her Majesty, who have been disabled by wounds received in the defence of their laws.

Honourable Gentlemen, and Gentlemen:

If you were assembled under ordinary circumstances, there would be several matters relating to the improvement of the Province, to the general welfare of its inhabitants, and to the encouragement of im-

migration which I should desire to submit to your consideration; but you will probably agree with me in thinking that it may be prudent to admit of your speedy return to your several districts, by forbearing as much as possible to enter at this time upon the discussion of business which can be properly postponed.

Nothing perhaps presses so earnestly for immediate consideration as the adoption of such measures as may most effectually secure the inhabitants of this Province against the recurrence of the danger to which they have lately been exposed.

Every one must feel that the people who at this inclement season forsook their families, and rushed in thousands to the defence of their independence and their laws, deserve that every exertion should be made by their Legislature for their future protection; and having seen the misery which the late violent insurrection against the laws has inflicted upon many hundreds of people & their families, we must feel that humanity requires every reasonable precaution to be taken, for enabling the Government in future to suppress such guilty proceedings in their earliest stages.

You are intimately acquainted with the character, the wishes and the interests of your fellow-subjects, for whom it is your privilege to legislate; you are well able to judge of the causes of those evils which we deplore, and I can leave it with confidence to your discretion to devise whatever measures may appear best suited for maintaining public tranquillity, and for protecting the lives and properties of her Majesty's subjects.

You will not fail also to devote your most serious consideration to the means of preventing or repelling such hostile aggressions upon our territory, by the people of a friendly power; as our frontier at this moment exhibits; for we owe it to our honour, and to the British name, to be vigilant and firm at such a crisis.

HORRIBLE DISCLOSURE.

The Quincy (Ohio) Argus furnishes the following account of the discovery of a den of robbers & murderers in that state which rivals the most horrible legends of Hounslow Heath, nor is the development of the horrible which it contains more striking than that of the remarkable shrewdness of the female through whom it was made, and who exhibited in her replies to the mounted horsemen whom she met, & who were unquestionably a part of the murderous gang, a degree of self-possession and acuteness which should immortalize her. The Argus says:

A horrible murder was committed, during last week, at a house a short distance this side of Springfield, in this State. The circumstances were as follows: A poor woman, with two children, was travelling to Springfield, when night overtook her, just as she reached the above named house, where she applied for lodgings until morning, which request was readily granted. A short time after, a gentleman on horseback arrived, and likewise asked permission to stay all night. After supper, the lady was shown to her chamber, where, being wearied with travel, she soon fell asleep. She was aroused in the night by a noise which she thought resembled a person strangling, and immediately after she imagined she heard blood running on the floor. Her terror was great, but doubly increased when she heard some one in the adjoining room ask, 'what shall we do with the old lady?' 'Murder her, to be sure,' replied a second voice. 'But the children?' inquired the first speaker, 'it will be hard to kill them.' 'Well, then,' said the second, 'we will ascertain if she is asleep, and if so, we will let her go in the morning, but if not, she must die.'

The lady had sufficient fortitude and presence of mind to appear to the murderers, when they entered her room, to be in a sound sleep. In the morning they gave her her breakfast, and suffered her to depart with her children. She had not gone far when she met a man on foot, who stopped her and enquired where she had stayed the previous night? She replied at the first house. They were very kind and good to me, she replied. The stranger passed on, and she had not proceeded far before, a second man accosted her with 'where she stayed last night?' By this time her suspicions were aroused, and she answered him in the same strain as she had replied to the first. He passed on, and she was met by a third, who proposed similar questions, and received similar answers.

At length she arrived at Springfield, and lost no time in informing the proper authorities all that she had seen and heard. A body of men were procured, and proceeded to the house designated. The murderers were all taken by surprise, and all secured. The house was then searched, and the body of a murdered man was found

in the cellar, and also the sum of \$13,600 was found, supposed to be the property of the victim.

"Mr. Roebuck is gone to Canada, with what view is not stated." So say the papers of last week. It will be recollected that we published this piece of intelligence some weeks since. Mr. Roebuck has gone to Canada, because Mr. Roebuck could not "go to Bath." We made our remarks at the time upon the mission of the said Roebuck. We said that, disappointed at Bath, this worthy was determined to do his little utmost out at Canada; and we recommended Lord Gosford to look after the small mouth of sedition and rebellion. We trust that his Lordship will take our advice into consideration, and *elevate* the worthy as soon as he and his deeds render the act necessary. We are sorry for Roebuck, because we unfeignedly had wished to see him in a higher station some fine morning at home. The melancholy chime at St. Sepulchre's, and his struggles for liberty adjacent, would move our soul to pity, if we could by any absurd possibility exhibit the possession of such a feeling for such a man. If, however, we are disappointed, we trust that the loyalists of Quebec will not be so unpleasantly situated.

About the time that our paper will reach the Canadas, kicking snowballs will, of course, be a fashionable sport. We make no doubt that our friends across the Atlantic will understand us, when we say, that a slight snow balling of the Radical snob would excite very pleasurable sensations over here. One thing we beg to assure the Canadians, that a more impotent, despised, and contemptible politician, than the said Roebuck, has never existed in England; and secondly, that they would be wise ere it be too late, to take our advice, namely, "fool him to the top of his bent." We hope that they will boldly declare their intention of throwing off the baneful domination of the Mother Country; and that Roebuck will, like a man, head the Colonial rebels.

If he does not, into the St. Lawrence with him!

We hope he will organize a movement which must strike terror into the Cabinet, and awaken the paralysed and dormant energies of my Lord Glenelg.

If he does not, into the St. Lawrence with him, again we say!

Canadians! be not deceived. Listen to Roebuck, and turn rebels! But, recollect, that there is such a place as Great Britain, and that there are a few inhabitants who know the use of a bayonet. If you trust to "Roebuck and Rebellion," you will be woefully deceived as to your chance of success; but the sooner, if you are sincere, that you try the question, the better.

The above is from the *Age* of the 29th October, and it is not a little singular, that the last paragraph in it should have been so completely verified previous to its arrival in Canada & even sooner than the intelligence of the commencement of the rebellion could be known in London. We have not yet heard of Roebuck's arrival on this continent, but it is not unlikely that he reached New York in time to prevent his advancing on Montreal and taking any part in the insurrection. The only chance of his appearing here would be to act as mediator between Papineau and the Government or to sound its intentions, but even that, after all is slight, as he may justly be afraid that he would also be arrested for High Treason. His rejection at Bath may prove his salvation from the gallows, for if the Government here has transmitted to the Colonial office any proofs of his guilt, he would have been arrested, instead of sailing on the Atlantic to the land of liberty and slavery. By the bye, it is not a little extraordinary that Girouard of St. Benoit, for whose apprehension a reward of five hundred pounds was offered, should have surrendered himself into the hands of Roebuck's brother at Coteau du Lac, and been by him escorted to the gaol in this city.—*Mont. Herald.*

From the *Sharbrooke Gazette*.

During our recent visit to Montreal, we had an opportunity of marking the great change which has taken place in the country during the course of the last few months.

Although our route did not lead us thro' the villages of St. Denis or St. Charles, yet we had the satisfaction of crossing the formidable entrenchments raised near St. Censire, to prevent the Township Militia advancing upon the Seigneuries, and saw the spot near Pointe Olivier where Wetherall and his Royals repulsed the rebels after the engagement at St. Charles. Throughout the French country, loyalty is now over abundant; there is no longer any of that hatred to Britons or their institutions which hitherto was so often and so openly expressed; they all have a high respect for the old country people, will yield the road most freely and do any thing that is required; the errors of the rebels they deplore and condemn—Papineau is a wretch; his assistants all rogues. In short, her Majesty has not now a more loyal and devoted people than her Canadian subjects. Lord Gosford will believe all this, and Lord Glenelg no doubt will act accordingly.

On arriving at Montreal, one would fancy himself within a besieged garrison. Every man appeared under arms, and as if hastening to some point of attack. Lawyers were converted into Riflemen; Doctors into slashing Dragoons; pantalons were decked with red, green, black or tartan stripes, nearly every head sported a military

covering; one friend would offer his hand in the gab of an Artillery-man; another would greet you as an humble Militia Volunteer; swords and sashes were unusually abundant. Then the military bands; the artillery drivers exercising here and there, the large guards of the troops stationed in different positions, the gates erected at various points, all tended to render Montreal quite a new place an old resident.

The general feeling prevalent in the city is that of perfect security from any insurrectionary movement for this winter at least. With the principal leaders in the prisons or in flight—and after the severe lessons received at St. Charles and St. Eustache, the Canadians will not readily venture upon another outbreak, particularly as the military force has been so materially increased, and the British population now so well provided, so animated and so determined. The hopes of a diversion in their favor in Upper Canada, have been completely crushed by the loyalty and devotion of the Upper Canadians, and the energy of Sir Francis Head. Any help from the United States will be trifling, and limited by the ultimate return to reason and justice, of our Southern brethren, and the strong arm of the law exercised by their Executive authorities.

The greatest fear entertained in Montreal is for Lord Gosford. From his weak and undecided character, as displayed in numerous acts of his administration, it is supposed he will eventually liberate and pardon most of the leading rebels. While he alone is unoccupied, indulging in the luxuries and the ease of the Chateau, every other man in the province is under arms, thousands have been performing heavy and painful duty, business has been paralysed, the country's prosperity retarded for several years; while every one but himself has suffered, Lord Gosford seriously contemplates liberating those who have murdered British subjects, who have led their countrymen into rebellion, who have caused the razing of many a dwelling, who have turned out to the inclemency of a rigorous climate hundreds of helpless families, who have rebelled, ill-treated, and driven away British loyalists from their homes to seek shelter among their countrymen, who have converted the province from a state of peace to that of war—who have insulted the Majesty of Britain, and hoisted the standard of independence, and who have sought to spill each drop of British blood within the land. If Lord Gosford can be guilty of such foul partiality towards the enemies of his own countrymen, no term of reproach can be too severe, no mark of scorn too disgraceful to apply to the author of such a scheme.

From the *Morning Courier*.

It is pleasant to see the respectable class of the citizens of the neighboring Republic, taking active measures to undeceive their countrymen, as to the true character and probable results of that interference in Canadian politics, into which the refugees from Canada have such cogent private reasons for doing all they can to tempt them. If their fellow-citizens will but listen to them, they will save their country from a war which, otherwise, will be inevitable, and the effect of which upon themselves must be disastrous in the last degree. We extract the following from the *New York Gazette*, to show to our own fellow countrymen, with what spirit and independence the truth is urged in the United States, by that class of individuals to whom we have referred. It is still within the power of the people of the States, to strengthen the bonds that have so long united together the two great branches of the British race, the greatest, freest, and most enterprising in the world. Will they prefer to break them, to their own certain ruin? Of one thing they may rest assured. The inhabitants of the Canadas, 'will not' (to quote from Sir F. B. Head's last speech to the Parliament of Upper Canada,) 'will not be left to defend their country alone, for they belong to an Empire which does not suffer its subjects to be injured with impunity.'...May the first clause of the subjoined prophecy be falsified by the event. It is the only chance there is, of the non-fulfilment of the others.

The following came to us on Wednesday evening, in a handbill, and in the course of the day yesterday, we received it again with a letter from a gentleman of this city. It speaks plain truths and such ones as our citizens would do well to ponder on, before any more expeditions are organised for the invasion of Canada.

MEETING IN BEHALF OF CANADA!—The essence of liberty consists in the freedom of discussion.

'Those who in quarrels interpose, Must often wipe a bloody nose.'

A few facts from modern history for thinking and calculating Americans. The King of France interfered in the American revolution, not from his love of liberty, but his hatred to England. Result...He revolutionized his own dominions and lost his crown and head. Austria and Prussia interfered in the French Revolution.—Result.—Vienna and Berlin, their capitals, were entered by victorious French armies. Napoleon interfered with Russia, and marched a victorious army of half a million of men to Moscow. Result...Paris captured twice by invading armies. Napoleon bent all his powers and all his energies to the subjugation of England.—Result.—He died a prisoner on England on the rock of Saint Helena. So much for the past.

Prophecy!—Americans will interfere in the revolt in Canada...Results...A declaration of war against America by England

An alliance offensive and defensive between England and Mexico...The ocean swarming with British and Mexican privateers—British steam frigates and privateers on all the great lakes, where they have little to lose and much to gain—The ports of Mexico defended by British fleets and garrisons—An Anglo Mexican fleet and army hovering on the South—An expedition fitted out in the West Indies with an army of free blacks, to sympathize and take part with two millions of slaves in the Southern States, and co operate with the abolitionists of the North...The Indians in the West, removed from their native soil by force, raising the tomahawk and scalping knife, and carrying fire and slaughter into the Western States on a frontier of a thousand miles—and finally a dissolution of the Union.

So much for interference in the quarrels of others, even if on understanding the question thoroughly, you take the right side. If you set your neighbor's house on fire, a change of wind may bring the flames you have kindled to your own dwellings. England, at peace with all the world, cannot, and will not, be treated in Canada, as Mexico was in Texas. A treaty between Nations is virtually a contract between all the individuals of each nation. Americans be honest, and fulfil your contracts in the face of the whole world! You cannot honestly assist the enemies of England, even by words.

A FRIEND OF PEACE AND GOOD WILL.

From the United States we have received no papers since our last, from beyond Albany. From the Albany papers of Thursday evening we learn that a meeting was held that afternoon, to 'sympathize' with all that is unworthy of sympathy, in the Navy Island cause generally, and the destruction of the Caroline in particular. It is stated to have been a very large meeting. We have not seen any report of the resolutions.

Among those who joined in calling this meeting we see several names that are otherwise too respectable to have been expected in such a connexion. The Mayor of the city presided. We wait to see how far the knowledge of the truth and the whole truth about the Caroline, may modify the apparent war-mania of those of the Albanians who are not inaccessible to reason.

The following letters are taken from the same papers. It is not a little singular, that Mr. Acting District Attorney Rogers should have addressed an *American criminal*, for such and no more is Van Rensselaer, as 'Genl', and Com'g at Navy Island? By whom made General...and for what power commanding, on British territory?

Is this American neutrality, that a subordinate Officer of the United States is to recognize a rebel on a 312 acre lot of British land, as the head of a revolutionary government, and an American, a criminal by their own laws and punishable with death by ours, as a Commanding Officer holding his commission? Ignorance may excuse much, but must not be allowed to cover everything.

Buffalo, 29th Dec. 1837.

Sir,—This morning our city was thrown into violent commotion, in consequence of a report from the seat of war that an armed force from Canada had then recently landed upon Grand Island within the territory of the United States. Measures were immediately instituted to ascertain the truth of the report. It turns out to be without foundation. A messenger has been despatched to Col. McNab, with instructions to remonstrate with him against such a proceeding, and the bearer, Mr. Stephen C. Clark, will call upon you clothed with similar instructions. The public authorities, of this frontier, cannot and will not remain inactive in case our soil is made the theatre of operations for belligerent armies.—It is the duty as well as the policy of this Government to maintain a strict neutrality with Great Britain, and no means will be spared on the part of the public authorities to sustain and enforce the laws enacted for that object. If therefore you have at any time had it in contemplation to land the forces or any part of them under your command upon Grand Island, it is to be hoped that project will be at once abandoned, as the power of the country will be called out to repel such an invasion of American soil.

I am, Sir, your ob't serv't,

H. W. ROGERS.

Dis. Atty. for Erie co. Acting for the U. S. To Gen. R. Van Rensselaer, Com'g at Navy Island.

HEAD QUARTERS, Navy Island, Dec. 30, 1837.

H W Rogers, Esq District Attorney and Acting Attorney for the U. S.

Sir,—Your favour of this day's date, was this moment received. In answer I have to say it never was my intention to send any armed force to Grand Island, or any other part of the United States. On the contrary, I have been so fully satisfied that soil would be held sacred by both belligerent parties, that I had not even made any preparations for defence against that quarter until yesterday morning, when it was reported to me that an armed force of the enemy supposed to be about 100 strong was seen there about daylight. How much I have been deceived as to the judgment I had formed of the good faith of the enemy, you yourself, sir, may judge, when you shall have heard of the bloody tragedy, on board of the U S Steamer, Caroline.

RENSS. VAN RENSSALAER, Commanding, &c. &c.

Durfee, who was found killed at Schlosser, after the capture of the Caroline, was buried at Buffalo, with great demonstrations of mobocratic excitement...Great numbers of Militia are said to be crowding to Buffalo, and great excitement to exist among them. There have been plenty of threats and counter threats from both sides of the Niagara.

UPPER CANADA.

The following is the Address of the House of Assembly, in reply to his Excellency's speech:—

To His Excellency Sir FRANCIS BOND HEAD, Bart. K. C. B., Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please Your Excellency,

We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Upper Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled do most humbly thank your Excellency for your Gracious Speech from the Throne at the opening of the present Session; and we most sincerely accord with Your Excellency in your expression of condolence on the loss which has been sustained in the demise of His late Gracious Majesty William the Fourth, whose memory will long be held in filial gratitude and respect by the inhabitants of this Province.

And we also avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our heartfelt pleasure in the accession of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the Throne of her Ancestors, to whom we cheerfully offer the pledge of our enduring loyalty and unshrinking support.

We feel it unnecessary to say that we participate with your Excellency in the pain experienced by your Excellency, at the altogether unexpected and unnatural rebellion that has recently appeared in this and one other District of the Province. Your Excellency has truly declared, that, looking to the enviable state of happiness and prosperity of the country, this attempt on the part of a few wicked and misguided men is too remarkable not to demand serious notice and consideration; and we assure your Excellency, its origin and progress now well known and understood, will receive from us the most grave and serious attention. In the meantime we feel proud in the new and convincing proof the brave and loyal Militia of this Province have given of the truth of the assurance, that has been many times and confidently transmitted to the Sovereign by their Representatives in Provincial Parliament, that the British Crown cannot boast of more faithfully devoted subjects than the inhabitants of Upper Canada.

It is not a matter of surprise to us, that although all the disaffected of this Province (however encouraged or by whatever hopes led on) having combined to overthrow our Institutions, and to sever the union from the Parent State, which has been denounced as a 'baneful domination,' suddenly appeared in arms to effect their purpose...the Loyal Subjects of our Queen, at a moment when they believed themselves in perfect security from so foul and unnatural a treason, & were therefore wholly unprepared to defend themselves from the unexpected assault, should have risen in indignant power, & overpowered the unprincipled efforts of their assailants. To the calls of honor...of duty—of patriotism—the great body of the people of U. Canada have ever shown themselves alive—and by these principles and these only have they been actuated in the recent contest—and by them will they be governed in all times to come. Neither can we forbear to notice and to acknowledge with heartfelt satisfaction and delight, that which justice and truth demand at our hands—that among those who flew to arms in defence of our Constitution and our Laws, men of all creeds and parties, forgetting local differences and distinctions of politics were to be found. And we can only hope that these indisputable facts will be remembered by the British Nation when the enemies of our peace our honour shall raise their voices against us in the British Senate or elsewhere.

We think it unnecessary at this moment to remark more at large on the origin and progress of the calamity we have been called on to deplore—as a more fit opportunity will probably present itself before the close of the present session. It may however, be consistent with candour and the dictates of a solemn duty, that this House should intimate now and upon all occasions, that the root of the evil is not to be found in this province—but in the unwise and mistaken policy, which has for years past been pursued by those who are bound to consider in what way protection could be best given to the loyal, rather than encouragement to the disaffected, and to have acted accordingly.

The contrition evinced by hundreds of deluded and misguided men, who declare themselves to have been deceived into the commission of the crimes of which they now stand charged, is gratifying to the feelings of every humane and benevolent mind, and we are grateful to Divine Providence, that the effusion of human blood in this unnatural contest has been so slight. Neither can we pass over without distinct notice and approbation the able manner in which the service committed by your Excellency to Colonel McNab, Speaker of this House, was performed by that officer in the London District.

We assure your Excellency that it is with surprise and regret we learn, that after peace and tranquillity had been restored in the province, by the defeat and disper-

sion of all those who had taken up arms in rebellion, we should be threatened with a hostile invasion by the citizens of a foreign country with whom the Government is at peace. The pretext for aiding the cause and enlisting in the service of the few fugitives, who,—shunning the avenging arm of offended justice, which was raised to punish them for murder, arson, and robbery,—sought to cloak their real character under the sacred names of patriotism and liberty, is too flimsy to impose on any one, or to place their conduct in any other light, than that of an atrocious aggression of the laws, liberty and property of the people of Upper Canada. But we feel it just to express our conviction, that the American people, with a due regard to their national honor, will promptly discountenance these unhallowed proceedings, which, we believe, will turn out to be those of a few unprincipled adventurers, and we look confidently to the Government of the United States for that line of conduct which is consistent with the good faith and the solemn obligations of existing treaties with the British nation. Should we unfortunately be deceived in these just and reasonable anticipations, and should this unwarrantable invasion proceed...we beg to assure your Excellency that the people of this province will faithfully perform their duty, and we doubt not, that in defending their domestic hearths, their wives & families from hostility and destruction, they will fight under the protection of the God of Battles who will give Victory to their arms...nor do we fear but that the protection of the mighty Empire, of which we form a portion, will be extended to our aid, and that her warriors will rush to assist us in this struggle for all that is dear to us as men and as Britons as well as to vindicate the national honor and to chastise the unprovoked invaders of the soil.

We await, however, the replies to the communications addressed to the Governor of the State of New York, and to her Majesty's Minister at Washington, by your Excellency, in full confidence that they will contain an explicit assurance that we need not apprehend any further aggression on the part of the citizens of the United States, or from any portion of their territory upon the province of Upper Canada...and we rejoice to hear, that in the meantime the defence of the frontier is entrusted to the gallant Militia, and that your Excellency has made arrangements for calling forth the whole strength of the country, should circumstances render such a course necessary. The complete success that has attended the operations ably planned and gallantly executed by that distinguished commander, Lieut. General Sir John Colborne, in Lower Canada, and the brave officers and men, militia and troops of the line, under his command, claims our warmest admiration and thanks. We, however, are deeply sensible that to an overruling providence we are indebted for the preservation and protection with which we have so signally been blessed. And we humbly trust to that divine and merciful power to put a speedy termination to the dissensions that have so deeply affected the peace of these provinces.

We shall direct our attention to the public accounts and to a consideration of the estimates for the ensuing year, as soon as they shall be laid before us.

We will not fail to provide for the proper support of the civil Government, and should an expenditure of more than an ordinary character be requisite for the safety of the province, we shall not hesitate in making such a provision as the exigency of the case may require.

The propriety of indemnifying any of the inhabitants of the province, who have sustained serious losses from the outrageous acts of the insurgents, and of providing pensions for the very few subjects of her Majesty who may have been disabled by wounds received in defence of their laws, will engage our serious consideration. We shall not fail to devote our earliest consideration to such measures as are called for by the present state of affairs, and as will tend to secure the safety of the province, and in favour of these important objects we shall postpone the consideration of such matters as the interests of the country do not require should be at once attended to.

We feel that the people who at this inclement season forsook their families and rushed in thousands to the defence of their independence and their laws, deserve that every exertion should be made by us for every exertion should be made by us for the future protection, and we are sensible of the necessity that exists of providing for the suppression of such guilty proceedings as were displayed in the recent insurrection in their earliest stages.

We trust that in the exercise of a sound discretion we shall be able to devise such measures as may be best suited for maintaining the public tranquillity and for protecting the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects.

Our most serious consideration shall also be directed to the means of preventing or repelling such hostile aggressions by the people of a friendly power as the frontier at present exhibits, and we confidently believe that we shall be able to maintain the safety and honor of the province as an integral portion of the British Empire—that watchful over the designs of our enemies, and prompt in firmly resisting their attacks, the people will endeavor to sustain their character as a British Province, and to shew themselves worthy of the land from which they and their forefathers have sprung.

H. RUTTAN, Speaker.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

THE FIRE SIDE—No. 57.

We lately had, in this place, at the recommendation of our pious Bishop, a day of solemn fasting, and prayer to Almighty God, that it might please him, 'whose power no creature is able to resist,' to avert from us the dreadful evils of an intestine civil war. It was a solemn pleasure, to see so many of our people approaching the house of God, on that occasion. The word of our God, in many places, invites us to call on the Lord in time of trouble, with the consoling assurance that he will hear and deliver us. I trust there are many in our threatened land that feel it as an inestimable privilege, to be reminded of the goodness and mercy of our God, as the hearer, and gracious answerer of prayer. In what has already passed in our land, God has kindly vouchsafed to us his protection. The rebellion was timeously arrested in its progress: but yet it may be, that the Governor of all the earth means to try us farther. There is some reason to fear, but not yet an absolute certainty, that war will come from a quarter from which it was not expected, even from abroad, our neighbors whom we have not injured, and with whom our country has not sought to have a quarrel. If talk means any thing, we have reason, if God should not see fit in mercy to prevent it, to expect a storm from abroad—the invasion of our firesides, of our country and our altars. The Christian ought to see the hand of God in all dispensations, adverse as well as prosperous, mournful as well as joyous. After supplicating the throne of grace, that our Maker and Preserver may interpose between us and our enemies, and dispose those who delight in war and seek our hurt, to thoughts of peace; and should it not please him to grant our requests but permit his judgments to fall on the land for our sins, then we must still persevere in our supplications, and stand up, as it shall please him to enable us, in defence of all that we hold valuable on earth. He may for our sins afflict us, but he will not give us over to our enemies. In such a defence as ours, Moses himself, were he alive, would hold up his aged hands on the mount in prayer—the venerable Samuel would offer sacrifice in our behalf—the amiable Esther would throw herself in the breach to avert the blow. It is a defence in which every holy feeling and every honourable principle and every devout aspiration of a Christian, must be engaged. That I may contribute my humble mite to the promoting of good and pious feeling among my fellow Christians, I will lay before them another prayer, which contains, both suitable thoughts, and suitable petitions, for the time.

Almighty Lord, the righteous God! thy judgments are in all the earth; and it is no wonder if this wicked world should be a troublesome world, where wars and rumours of wars are so easily set in motion, and the sword, by the evil passions of men, so easily drawn from the scabbard; and though we have hitherto been kept from such wasting calamities as have, at various times, swept away multitudes of our brethren, yet thou for our sins, hast now permitted tokens to arise which seem to shake the land and cause it to tremble. O God of mercy, have compassion on this land, and on the children of our people, where, we trust, thou hast a branch of thy vineyard, and turn from us all those evils which we justly fear or deserve. We have no sanctuary to fly to for refuge, but that mercy of thine, O good God, which we have so often abused and neglected, nor any help from trouble, but what we seek at thy hands, who, for our sins, art justly displeased. O thou that waitest to be gracious, and whose mercy endureth forever, have compassion on us, a threatened people, and spare us, Good Lord; spare thy people whom thy beloved son, Jesus Christ hath redeemed with his precious blood; and whom thou hast hitherto signally preserved in a wonderful manner; and turn us again, O Lord God of Hosts; cause thy face to shine, and we shall be saved. O make us a way to escape out of those fears and dangers wherein our sins have involved us, that peace may be restored—that the evil passions and hard speeches of war-loving men may be subdued, and the Gospel of peace, in much mercy, continued to us, and our posterity as long as the world endures. O that we may learn righteousness by thy judgments, and not go on in our trespasses and transgressions against thee when thou hast a controversy with us, and art making inquisition for blood; but let us so turn to thee in the way of our duty, that thou mayest turn to us in a way of

saving mercy...and seeing this is not our rest, and little but alarms and commotions are to be expected in this uncertain, troublesome world, O that we may lift up our eyes unto the Lord, from whom cometh our help, and seek the continuing city to come, and lay up our treasure in that Kingdom which cannot be moved; that we may choose the good part which cannot be taken from us, and flee from the wrath to come, and have peace in our Lord, and hope in our death, even the hope of that eternal life, which is in thy promise O blessed God, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

J. R.
See Stewart's Selection, &c. p. 304.

MISSISKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHSBURG, JAN. 9, 1838.

It is impossible for us to present to our readers any thing like a sketch of the excitement that prevails amongst our neighbours, the Americans, on the borders to the farthest extremity of the frontiers. If the papers, and meetings which advocate rebellion and invasion against the lawful authorities and people of Upper and Lower Canada, represent the feelings of the Americans generally, the Americans are, undoubtedly, in a state of insanity. In almost all that we see written, especially in the papers between this and Burlington, Vt., relative to the affairs of both the Canadas, with which they have nothing to do, there is hardly a word to be met with, but gross misrepresentation, not ignorantly, we cannot suppose, but wilfully and perversely, made. In the border papers, close at hand, where some glimmering of truth might be supposed to find occasional entrance, there is nothing but violence and falsehood. It is of no use to make the least attempt to set them right. There is a proud, haughty, lying, bloody spirit at work, deluding the people, and instigating them to fury and madness. It will not be at all surprising, if, in a short time, they will say of the Loyalists, and the British Troops in Canada, that they are not only murderers, but cannibals, and do actually eat the flesh and drink the blood of their enemies. It will be of no use to contradict them.

The scenes on the Niagara River are perfectly unique in the history of all nations. Navy Island, a part of Upper Canada, is invaded, and taken possession of by the citizens of the State of New York. In defiance, or in mockery of their own laws, and constituted authorities, the citizens of that State are making hostile preparations against us...are pouring in troops, arms, ammunition and provisions into the Island, and promising every man that enlists 300 acres of our land, and \$100 of our money. A piratical steam boat in the service of the bandits is captured and destroyed by our people. This is called an invasion of their soil. Collecting an army of professed plunderers, and taking possession of our soil, is not an invasion! A boat plying between their main shore, and our territory, carrying men, arms, ammunition and provisions, is not an invasion!! By affidavits of the most unquestionable character, the steam boat, Caroline was, bona fide, in the service of the American invaders of Upper Canada, on Navy Island. She bore the British and tri-color flags, and had no American flag on board, that in certain cases she might be disowned, but being taken on the American side, they have acknowledged her; in order to make out a case of invasion. The men on board were all armed, and commenced the first firing. A party of men were firing rifles from the shore, when the boat was boarded, as if regardless of friend or foe;—the party on Grand Island, hard by, which threw the Buffalonians in such combustible excitement were really Americans, constructing a bridge, and erecting other warlike works, in connexion with the proceedings on Navy Island;—muskets and cannon were daily fired across the river from the main land, on our people at Chippewa;...the boat, by their own shewing, was plying between their shore and Navy Island, with warlike preparations, and yet these people, lost to all sense of shame, honour and justice, talk about neutrality!! From all we can see, the Americans are determined upon war, and that too, under the proclamation of a miscreant who promises to his followers the plundering of our country. War is not of our seeking. No man, in either of the provinces, ever wished or expected it from our neighbours; nay, every man in both provinces would do anything, not dishonourable, to avoid it. But our pragmatical neighbours are meddling in affairs which do not concern them, in order to extend their republican institutions. one. A storm in a Tea-pot,

Should they succeed, let us for a moment suppose, they cannot recommend their own Government; for they are setting that at defiance. They are just making a bold experiment, which will soon determine the stability of their boasted institutions, and durability of their Union. Great Britain is at present at peace with all nations. The whole Anglo-Saxon race in all the British provinces are in excellent spirits. The New York Gazette has set forth the notorious facts of history, and uttered prophecies which must, in case of war, be fulfilled. The short document is worth gold, and could not fail, if room was left for reflection, to do good. But, unfortunately, calm reflection, and serious consideration, have left the abodes of our erring brethren. The voice of the wise among them is drowned amid the noise of insanity. We have no doubt, however, of the fact, that there are amongst them, men who will yet make themselves heard in the cause of truth and justice.

We perceive that 'at a meeting of the General committee of the Constitutional Association held at Orr's Hotel Addresses to the Queen and the Imperial Parliament were read and received the sanction of the committee.' We hope, indeed, we have no doubt, that the addresses are of a proper character, and that they will be well sustained by abundance of signatures. It gives us satisfaction to learn that an agent or agents will proceed forthwith to England, to support the addresses when presented. The agents should be men of character, talents, honest principles and perseverance. Our political house is in a manner, to say the least of it, shattered, and requires to be rebuilt. At this juncture, then, wise and able agents were never more necessary. Our future happiness and security, as British subjects, who wish to preserve our allegiance to the British Crown, and the integrity of the Empire, depends on the manner in which the affairs of the Province shall be re-constructed. The duty of the delegation is therefore all-important...for unless this province, as it ought ever to have been, is made a British colony in earnest, in fact, as well as in name, our security is no better than it was. We do hope that this will be done—that after such an extensive rebellion, either in act or desire, has already taken place, and has already kindled such a spirit against us in a neighboring country the British Government will have wisdom to apprehend what is justice towards us, and firmness to do what honour, and justice, and right, loudly demand.

By the politeness of W. W. Smith, Esq. we have received the Montreal Gazette of Thursday evening containing important Despatches, which, we regret are too late for this Standard.

The Commissary General of Stores of the State of New York, at the request of Governor Marcy, visited the Niagara frontiers, and on the 2d inst. pursuant to his orders, requested Col. McNab to suspend his attack on Navy Island until he should have time to demand of the piratical assemblage there 'the surrender of any and all the arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores belonging to the people of this State, of which this assemblage have obtained the clandestine possession; and permission to withdraw the same, if they shall be given up.' The demand was to be made immediately. Col. McNab in the handsomest possible manner acceded to the request on the part of her Majesty's Government; and in the frankest manner expressed the desire of our Government to 'co-operate with the authorities, as well as with the citizens of the United States in maintaining the Treaty of peace. If the American Government is sincere the pirates if they refuse stand between two fires.

The British Parliament met in the latter part of November...The Queen delivered her speech in person. Lord J. Russell said 'her Majesty's Government felt deeply persuaded that it was their duty to support in Canada the cause of those who were well affected to the Crown of this country.' This was cheered. Lord John remember always what you have here said.

News of a character highly important to the British government has just reached us. They are to be found in a series of resolutions passed at Swanton Vt. which inform us that the village of Swanton has declared war against the British Empire. This news will cause some activity at the naval depots in England when it crosses the Atlantic. The war will be a bloody one. A storm in a Tea-pot,

It is reported that Lord Gosford is to be recalled, and Sir John Colborne is to succeed him. Good.

A supplement to the Montreal Herald adds, 'If so, we must have an illumination. We hope the noble Lord will pass through Montreal on his way home, that he may have an opportunity of knowing personally how much his policy pleases the small body of the people.'

Fire.—We regret to learn that the Tannery belonging to Mr N S Brown, of Bedford, was consumed by fire on the evening of the 13th inst. The loss is estimated at five or six hundred pounds above the insurance. Mr Horace Wheeler of St Johns is said to have had a quantity of leather consumed, to the value of eight or nine hundred pounds.

For the Missiskoui Standard.

CONUNDRUMS.

Why are four Galls in Swan Town like affrighted Fawns?—Do you give it up?

Because they hoist their flags and show their colours.

Why are four galls in Swan Town like so many Cameleons?—Do you give it up?

Because they change their colors.

Why were the dear galls so pale on parting with Pat and Bell?—Do you give it up?

Because they lost their colors.

And finally, why do the Patriots south of 45 choose DARKNESS rather than light?

Do you give it up?

Because their DEEDS were evil.

M. H. P.

A Good Thought.—We take the following from the Detroit Post, as quoted in the New York Gazette of Saturday. 'Tis for tat is a very good word,' as the little hymn says.

The Canadian Meeting.—The meeting on Tuesday evening at the City Hall...the proceedings of which we published yesterday...was one of the largest convened in the city of Detroit. Throughout this large body there was one feeling manifest—deep and gushing sympathy for the oppressed people of Canada.

Immediately after the meeting, the following placard was put into our hands.

'Notice is hereby given, that a public meeting of the inhabitants of Windsor, U. C. will be held at the 'Mansion House' Tavern, on Wednesday, at 7 o'clock, P. M. to sympathize with the citizens of Detroit, and to take into consideration the lamentable state of their affairs—to devise means for the repair of their dilapidated *skin plaster*—the state of their depreciated currency—and things in general.'

'Windsor, 12th December, 1837.

Whole Town Destroyed.—The accounts confirm the statement (previously received) that on the 25th ultimo, a most tremendous hurricane destroyed the town of Casilda (harbour of Trinidad) except two buildings. Every vessel in port was lost, and the water gushed from the mountains in torrents, sweeping thousands of cattle and all the buildings in its course. Twenty or thirty lives were lost and many have since died of their wounds. The coast for four or five miles, is strewn with wrecks. There is also a report that the brig Po. was capsized and sunk. The mate and two men lost. The Brig Union, of Portland loaded and ready for sea was entirely lost.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office at East Farnham, 9th January, 1838.

Peter Sax, 2	Simon Sax, 2
Richard Scott, 2	Archelaus Welsh, 2
George Sax,	Stephens Brown,
Samuel Short,	Whipple Cook,
Jonathan Herrick,	Arnold Bristol,
Eunice Wood,	Samuel Wood, M. P. P.
Enoch French,	Brome,

W. WELLS, P. M.

Births,
At Missiskoui Bay, St. Armand West on Christmas day the Rev. Mrs. Richard Whitwell of a Daughter.
At St. Armand West, same day Mrs. Owen Munson of a Son.
At the same place on the 13th Inst. Mrs. W. W. Smith of a son.

WARNING-NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him, by note or Book account, to call and settle before the 5th February next. All demands, long time since due, will be left for collection by

Law,

if not paid before the 5th February next. As he does not like to have recourse to law for the collection of demands, he hereby gives FAIR-WARNING, to prevent all hard feelings.

J. H. MUNSON.
Philipsburg, Jan. 5th, 1838. 40—3w

Notice.

A monthly meeting of the Directors of Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Missiskoui & Rouville, the following resolution was passed, viz:—That the Secretary be requested to give the following persons Powers of Attorney to prosecute and collect all sums due this company within the Parishes wherein said parties reside, to wit:—
Jonathan Selby, Esq., Dunham,
O. J. Kemp, Esq., St. Armand East,
Nelson Adams, Bedford,
Isaac Hugel, Henryville,
H. Chapman, Esq. Clarenceville,
W. W. Smith, Philipsburg.

By order of the Directors.
C. ROBERTS, Secy.
Philipsburg, Jan. 6th 1838.

THE subscriber begs to inform his friend and the public that he has received his usual assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

consisting in part of an extensive assortment of

Teas, Coffee,

Spices, Tobacco, Domestic Cottons, &c. &c.

which he offers for sale wholesale and retail.

W. W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

Buffalo Robes,

Otter, South Sea Seal, & Jenett

CAPS,

Fur Gloves,

Russia & Jenett Collars, &c. &c.

JUST received and for sale by

W. SMITH.

January, 1838.

Notice.

ALL those that have unsettled accounts for Carding and Cloth dressings, must call and settle them either by payment or note, by the first day of February next, or they will be left in the hands of a Bailiff for collection.

JOHN SHATTUCK.

Is duly authorised to receive pay and receipt the same.

OMIE LAGRANGE.

St. Armand, Dec. 25th, 1837.

For Sale.

At this Office:

A SERMON

DELIVERED in Trinity Church, St. Armand East on the death of the Hon. and Right Reverend CHARLES JAMES STEWART, D. D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, on Sunday 10th September, 1837, BY THE REV. JAMES REID, to which is added a sermon on the same occasion, delivered at St. John's and Laprairie on the 17th September, 1837, BY THE REV. CHARLES P. REID, Assistant Minister of St. James' Church, St. John's, and Missionary at Laprairie, Lower Canada.

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT, IRON, HARDWARE, Groceries & Dry Goods!

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have on hand, and particularly at their NEW STORES,

St. Joseph Street, opposite the Presbyterian Meeting House, a New and Complete Assortment of the above Articles, which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at the Montreal prices. As they have lately entered into the GRAIN and FLOUR BUSINESS, they would particularly request Merchants and others to call, as they feel confident that their Stock, for variety and quality, is not surpassed by any in the Trade.

JOHN THOMSON & Co.

Laprairie, Aug. 21st, 1837.
N. B. Orders from the Country punctually attended to; and Goods for the Townships and vicinity, delivered at the Railroad Store free of charge.

NEW GOODS.

IN addition to his very general assortment, the subscriber has just received a well selected supply of

Dry Goods,

suitable for the Fall and Winter seasons: together with

Groceries, Hardware &



Crockery,

which he offers for sale low for Cash, or in exchange for produce, &c.

LIQUORS

by Wholesale and Retail of superior quality, Cash paid for

Salts of Ley and Ashes.

200 MINX SKINS Wanted.

All debts due the subscriber must be paid as soon as possible.

Nelsonville, Dunham, 3d Nov., 1837. 31st—
N. B. No farther credit given.

P. COWAN.

P. C.

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion. A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

STANDARD AGENTS,

Hollis Robinson, Stukely
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham,
P. H. Moore, P. M., Bedford,
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-bill.
Elihu Rossett, St. Armand.
Dr. H. N. May, Philipsburg.
Galloway Ereligh, Bedford.
Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.
Abner Potter, Brome,
Jacob Cook P. M., Brome,
P. H. Knowlton, Brome,
Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.
Whipple Wells, Farnham.
Henry Boright, Sutton.
Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.
Henry Wilson, Lacole.
Levi A. Coit, Pottou.
Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.
Nathan Hale, Troy.
Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.
Horace Wells, Henryville,
Allen Wheeler, Noyan.
Daniel D. Salls, Esq. parish of St. Thomas
E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.
Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.
William Keet, parish of St. Thomas.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississquoi Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Frelighsburg, all payments must be made.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late

A. V. V. Hogle,

of St. Armand West, are requested to present them without delay; and all those indebted, to pay the amount of their respective debts to the subscriber.

Wm. F. HOGLE, Executor.

St. Armand West,
July 21st, 1837. V3 17-3m.

New Firm & New Goods.

THE undersigned returns his best acknowledgements to his customers for their liberal patronage, and begs to acquaint them, that the business will be continued at his old stand, in Frelighsburg, from this date, under the firm of

OREN J. KEMP & Co.

A General Supply of choice Articles are now opening and will be sold as cheap as at any other store in the county.

OREN J. KEMP.

Frelighsburg, 12th June, 1837.

St. Johns & Troy



STAGE.

A New Line of Stages has commenced running from St. Johns, L. C. to Troy Vt. along the valleys of the Pike and Mississquoi Rivers. At Troy it joins the Boston Line which passes through Barton, Haverhill, Concord, and Lowell; at Barton intersecting the Montpelier, Danville and Stanstead Lines; the former passing through Hardwick.

This Line will leave St. Johns on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday mornings after breakfast, passing through the Grand Line, Stanbridge, Frelighsburg, Richford, Sutton and Pottou, and arrive at Troy the same evening; and will leave Troy Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday mornings at 4 o'clock and arrive at St. Johns, in summer, in time to take the afternoon Rail Road Cars to Montreal, & in winter, passengers will take the St. Johns and Montreal Stage.

The Proprietors, in addition to good Teams, & careful drivers, recommend this route to the public, as being the shortest, levellest, easiest, & most expeditious one. From Boston to Montreal passing thro' that section of country, which will be taken for the Rail Road, contemplated to connect the two Cities.

FARE—3 Dollars, each way.
J. CLARK, J. BALCH,
C. ELKINS, A. SEARS,
H. BORIGHT, H. MCHANDLER, } Proprietors.
February, 1837.

INFORMATION Wanted of the time and place in Upper Canada where SAMUEL SMITH died some time last Summer, and of the persons holding possession of his property, who are hereby requested to communicate with the undersigned, the duly authorised Attorney of the lawful Heirs of the said Smith.

M. MORISON.

Quebec, 9th February, 1837.
Upper Canada Papers will please insert the above in their columns.

For Sale,

IN Frost Village, County of Shefford, an excellent Two Story

House,

with a STORE and out Buildings adjoining, all in good order, with a Garden and sufficient Pasture for two Cows. There is also a Pearl Ashery attached, with a constant supply of water from a never failing brook passing through the grounds. The premises are known as formerly occupied by the late Samuel Willard, and are well worthy the attention of any person desirous of entering into business, or a country residence.

Possession given immediately, and terms of payment easy. Apply to
F. C. GILMOUR & CO.
Granby village, 3d April, 1837. 16f.

RAIL-ROAD LINE

OF



Mail Stages

FROM

STANSTEAD-PLAIN

TO

ST. JOHNS.

Messrs. CHANDLER, STEVENS, CLEMENT & TUCK, Proprietors.

FARE 3 1-2 DOLLARS, 17s 6d.

Leaves St. Johns, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, and arrives at Stanstead Plain in the evening.

Leaves Stanstead Plain, Tuesday and Friday mornings, and arrives at St. Johns in the evening.

Passengers from Stanstead, may, if they please breakfast in Montreal the next morning. Thus the advantages of this new line are obvious.

Notice.

THE Sale of the Lease of the Farm and Tavern Stand, belonging to the Estate and succession of the late John Church, jr. and consort, situate at Churchville, in the Township of Dunham, stands adjourned until further notice.

J. CHAMBERLIN, Executors
S. WOOD, & Tutors.
Churchville, 20th Oct., 1837.

N. B. WANTED, 2,000

GOOD Cedar Rails,

to be delivered the ensuing winter on the above premises.

V3-25f J. C. S. W.

Land Agent and Accountant.

THE undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY,

in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan.

The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that D5; for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT,

Montreal 21st. August 1837. V2.—20 2m
St Joseph Street (near the wharf.)

Notice.

THE business in the Factory of the Hon ROBERT JONES, in the Village of Bedford, continues to be conducted by Mr.

FRENCH PAIGE;

a workman of superior abilities and experience.

The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed, viz—
Felling and Colouring, (all colors except indigo blue.)

Ten pence per yard, if paid immediately; one shilling per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; one shilling and three pence per yard, if not paid till the end of the year.

Fulling, Shearing (once) and Dressing.

Five pence per yard, cash down; six pence per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; seven pence half penny per yard, payable at the end of the year.

FLANNELS, all colors,

Six pence per yard, cash down; seven pence half penny per yard, payable the ensuing Winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year.

CLOTH and most kinds of PRODUCE, received in payment.

N. B. Mr. ENOCK WAIT, is employed to take charge of all cloth intended for the above Factory, and will return the same when dressed. Bedford, August 29th, 1837. V3 20 4v

New Goods!!

JUST received, a general assortment of New and Fashionable

GOODS

& Staple Articles,

which will be sold as low as at any other store in this section of the country. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere.

Levi Kemp.
Jul y 18th, 1837. 3—14

NEW STORE

AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.
Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philipsburg and its vicinity, that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand, Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a continuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

N. B. WANTED, A BOY from 12 to 14 years of age, as an apprentice, for whose good behavior security will be required.

DANIEL FORD.

Philipsburg, June 21, 1836. V2 11-1

PRIZE MEDALS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of Montreal offers four PRIZE MEDALS for the four best ESSAYS that may be presented on any of the following subjects—

- 1 On the subsidiary sources of historical knowledge.
- 2 On the connection between local circumstances and national character.
- 3 On the St. Francis or any other considerable river of the Eastern Townships, from source to mouth, its navigation, its water powers, its ichthyology, with the scenery, statistics, geology & mineralogy of banks.
- 4 On the mines of Canada, with a description of those now worked, and their relative productiveness.
- 5 On the ichthyology of the Canadas.
- 6 On the mineral statistics of the city of Montreal.
- 7 On the species of the genus Pinus, indigenous to the Canadas, their habits and habits, uses and mercantile value.
- 8 On the geology of any district of the Canadas, from original observation.

The conditions are—

1st The Essays shall be presented on or before the 20th of February, 1838.

2d The Essay may be in French or English.

3 The names and residence of the Authors must be concealed, to ensure which, each Essay shall have a motto, and shall be accompanied by a sealed note superscribed with the same motto, and containing the name and residence of the author. This note shall only be opened in the case of the Essay being declared worthy of a Prize; otherwise it shall be destroyed.

4th The successful Essay shall remain the property of the Society.

5th The Society reserves to itself the right to withhold the Prize, should no one of the Essays on the above subjects appear deserving of it.

The Essays to be addressed to J. S. McCord, Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the Society.

The medals will be of Gold, Silver, or Bronze, according as the Committee who shall be appointed for the purpose, shall decide on the merits of the successful Essays.

A. HALL, M. D.

Recording Secretary.

June 15, 1837.

Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion. Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Policy—on Select Passages of the History of the Church—on Education—on Laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the rise, progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, and the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSAY, Agents.

INFORMATION WANTED OF PATTI TIERNEY, a native of the county Fermanagh, Ireland, who arrived in North America in 1827. His brother Owen, who is now in Montreal, is very anxious to hear of him; when he has heard from him he was in Caledonia, U. C. Address Herald Office, Montreal.
September 21

Caution!

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a certain Promissory Note in favor of

JAMES GILLIN,

and signed by the subscribers for the sum of about

\$73,60,

and dated at Brome, on or about the 16th June 1836, as no other consideration has been received of him by them than the surrender of the spurious Note, which the public had, by the undersigned Helen P. Jackson, been cautioned from purchasing, as the Nos. 1, 2 & 4 of the 2d Volume of this Journal show, and said spurious Note since it came into her possession, having been shown to Elijah Rice, to whom it purported to be payable, he hath upon oath, denied ever having received of the late Dr. GEORGE W. JACKSON, the apparent signer thereof.

HELEN P. JACKSON,

JOHN JACKSON.

Brome, 15th July, 1837.

Book-Binding &

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.

THE Subscribers respectfully offer their services to the public in the above business. Old books re-bound, pamphlets, periodicals, news papers, &c. &c. bound to order on short notice and on reasonable terms, in a manner not to be beat in this vicinity. Blank Books of every description ruled to pattern and bound to order.

All orders sent by mail or otherwise will meet with prompt attention.

HUNTINGTON & LYON.

College Street, Burlington, Vt.

TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders, that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The letter foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen.

E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

New York, April 19, 1837.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS.

Novel and important Literary Enterprise. Novels, Tales, Biography, Voyages, Travels, Reviews, and the News of the Day.

It was one of the great objects of 'Waldie's Library,' to make good reading cheaper, and to bring literature to every man's door. That object has been accomplished; we have given to books wings, and they have flown to the uttermost parts of our vast continent, carrying society to the secluded, occupation to the literary, information to all. We now propose still further to reduce prices, and render the access to a literary banquet more than twofold accessible; we agree and shall continue to give in the quarto library a volume weekly for two cents a day; we now propose to give a volume in the same period for less than four cents a week, and to add as a pleasant seasoning to the dish a few columns of shorter literary matters and a summary of the news and events of the day. We know by experience and calculation that we can go still further in the matter of reduction, and we feel that there is still verge enough for us to aim at offering to an increasing literary appetite that mental food which it craves.

The Select Circulating Library, now as ever so great a favourite, will continue to make its weekly visits, and to be issued in a form for binding and preservation, and its price and form will remain the same. But we shall, in the first week of January, 1837, issue a huge sheet of the size of the largest newspapers of America, but on the very superior paper, also filled with books of the newest and most entertaining, though in their several departments of Novels, Tales, Voyages, Travels, &c., select in their character, joined with reading such as usually should fill a weekly newspaper. By this method we hope to accomplish a great good; to enliven and enlighten the family circle, and to give to it, at an expense which shall be no consideration to any, a mass of reading that in book form would alarm the pockets of the prudent, and to do it in a manner that the most sceptical shall acknowledge 'the power of concentration can no farther go.' No book which appears in Waldie's Quarto Library will be published in the Omnibus which will be an entirely distinct periodical.

TERMS.

WALDIE'S LITERARY OMNIBUS will be issued every Friday morning, printed on paper of a quality superior to any other weekly sheet, and of the largest size. It will contain—

1st. Books, the newest and the best that can be procured, equal every week to a London duodecimo volume, embracing Novels, Travels, Memoirs, &c. and only chargeable with newspaper postage.

2d. Literary Reviews, Tales, Sketches, notices of books, and information from 'the world of letters,' of every description.

3d. The news of the week concentrated to a small compass, but in sufficient amount to embrace a knowledge of the principal events political and miscellaneous, of Europe and America.

The price will be two dollars to clubs of five subscribers where the paper is forwarded to one address. To clubs of two individuals, five dollars; single mail subscribers, three dollars. The discount on uncurrent money will be charged to the remitter; the low price and superior paper absolutely prohibit paying a discount.

On no condition will a copy ever be sent until the payment is received in advance.

As the arrangements for the prosecution of this great literary undertaking are all made, and the proprietor has redeemed all his pledges to a generous public for many years, no fear of the non-fulfilment of the contract can be felt. The Omnibus will be regularly issued, and will contain in a year reading matter equal in amount to two volumes of Kees's Cyclopaedia, for the small sum mentioned above.

Address, post paid, ADAM WALDIE.

45, Carpenter st. Philadelphia.

Wainwright's

PREMIUM

Cooking-Stoves

A General assortment of the above highly improved COOKING-STOVES, just received and for Sale on liberal terms, by

W. W. SMITH.

A Card.

MRS. BELLAMY, on retiring from the Commercial Hotel, begs to acknowledge her obligation to those who have so liberally patronized this Establishment, while under her charge, and trusts, that under the management of her successor, Mr. JOHN BAKER, it will continue to receive that share of public support which she feels confident his exertions will merit.

Montreal, May 13, 1837.

Commercial



HOTEL.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has leased the above well known Establishment, to which many improvements have been added this Spring; and no exertion will be spared on his part to maintain the well known reputation of the House.

JOHN BAKER.

Montreal, May 13, 1837. V3 602

Wanted,

A few Tons of

HAY

at this Office, immediately.

A New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,

To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book—an epitome of life's adjunctives—a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the